A STUDY OF WORD FORMATION ON COMPUTER

A Thesis Presented to the English Department,
the Faculty of Letters, Catholic University of Widya Mandala
as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree
in English

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MADIUN
2011

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that all of the ideas, phrases, and sentences within my thesis entitled "A Study of Word Formation on Computer", unless otherwise stated, are my own ideas, phrases, and sentences.

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Madiun, December 15th, 2011

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This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis of Indras Yulianti has been approved by the advisors for further approval by the Thesis Examining Committee.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- Allah SWT
- my beloved parents, Sardi and Painten
- my beloved brother, Andri and sisters, Gonik and Pipit
- all of my beloved friends who have supported and accompanied me
- those who have supported and accompanied me in coloring my life
- my Alma Mater

MOTTO

"If I am not for myself, who will be for me?

If I am not for others, what am I?

And if not now, when?

(Rabbi Hillel)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, many thanks are rendered to the Almighty God, Allah SWT, who has granted the blessing for me that I am finally able to finish writing this thesis as one of the requirements to get the Sarjana Degree.

On this great occasion, my appreciation is addressed to my co-advisor, Drs. Obat Mikael Depari, M. Hum., for his valuable guidance, suggestion, patience, encouragement, and wise advises. Next, I wish to express my thankfulness to my advisor, Drs. Dwi Aji Prajoko, M.Hum., for his help, understanding, and kindness, so I can finish this thesis properly.

In this good chance, I am eager to present a great deal of gratitude to all of the lecturers, especially those of the English Department, Catholic University of Widya Mandala Madiun, who have enriched me with knowledge and wisdom. Further, I would like to thank the librarians for facilitating me with some important books and references.

Moreover, my gratitude is rendered to my family, especially my beloved parents, who have given me everything I need. They always support me and give me valuable advices.

Finally, I thank all of my friends I cannot mention one by one, who always share wonderful time in a warm friendship. Thanks for your support and prayer.

INDRAS YULIANTI

ABSTRACT

INDRAS YULIANTI (2011). A STUDY OF WORD FORMATION ON COMPUTER
Madiun: English Department, The Faculty of Letters, Widya Mandala University.

This study discusses word formation. It is concerned with the kinds of word formation on computer and the meanings of the derived words.

This research is qualitative in the form of content analysis, which involves the following steps: collecting, classifying, and analyzing data. The source of the data is *Quick Reference: Compaq Notebook PC, User's Manual of Gigabyte,* and *Instruction Manual for Safety and Comfort of Toshiba*

The population of this research is all the words undergoing word formation processes. The technique applied to take the sample was simple total sampling.

The referential method was applied to describe the derived words undergoing word formation. While, to determine their kinds and meanings pragmatic method was used.

Furthermore, there are nine kinds of word formation processes found in the three manual books on computer to create new words namely, *acronymy, blending, back formation, clipping, coinage, derivation, compounding, borrowing*, and *onomatopoeia*. The data analysis showed that derived words formed through *acronymy* are 40 (43.6%) in number, the derived word through *blending* is 1 (1.09%) in number, the derived words through back formation is 1 (1.09%) in number, derived words through *clipping* are 4 (4.36%) in number, the derived word through *coinage* is 1 (1.09%) in number, the derived word through *borrowing* 2 (2.18%) in number, the derived word through *onomatopoeia* is 1 (1.09%) in number. Moreover, derived words through *derivation* are 15 (16.35%) in number, and derived words through *compounding* are 44 (47.96%) in number.

Then, there are two categories of meanings on computer which are discussed by the researcher, that is, hardware and software. In this case, hardware itself is divided into two kinds, that is, internal and external. Furthermore, software is grouped into two types namely application software and system software in computer

ABSTRAK

INDRAS YULIANTI (2011) A STUDY OF WORD FORMATION ON COMPUTER.
Madiun : Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Widya Mandala.

Penelitian ini membahas *word formation*. Pembahasan tersebut meliputi jenis – jenis word formation dan arti dari *pembentukan kata* dalam kalimat.

Riset ini menggunakan metode kualitatifdalam bentuk konten analisis yang meliputi tahapan sebagai berikut: mengumpulkan, mengklasifikasikan, dan menganalisis data. Data penelitian ini diambil dari *Quick Reference: Compaq Notebook PC, User's Manual of Gigabyte,* and *Instruction Manual for Safety and Comfort of Toshiba*. Populasi penelitian ini merupakan seluruh *pembentukan kata* dalam kalimat yang terdapat pada ketiga buku panduan. Untuk memperoleh sampel, penelitian ini menerapkan *total sampling*.

Metode analisis yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan proses pembentukan kata adalah teknik penjabaran. Sementara itu, untuk menjelaskan arti dari pembentukan kata menggunakan metode pragmatik.

Lebih lanjut ada sembilan jenis proses pembentukan kata yaitu *acronymy, blending, back formation, clipping, coinage, derivation, compounding, borrowing, and onomatopoeia*. kata - kata yang terbentuk melalui *acronymy* 40 (43.6 %) data, kata yang terbentuk melalui *blending* 1 (1.09%) data, pembentukan kata melalui *back formation* 1(1.09%) data, pembentukan kata melalui *clipping* 4 (4.36%) data, pembentukan kata melalui *coinage* 1 (1.09%) data, pembentukan kata melalui *borrowing* 2 (2.18%) data, pembentukan kata melalui *onomatopoeia* 1 (1.09%) data. Selanjutnya pembentukan kata melalui *derivation* 15 (16.35%) data, dan pembentukan kata melalui *compounding* 44 (47.96%) data.

Kemudian, terdapat dua kategori arti yang terbagi dalam bidang komputer, yaitu perangkat keras dan perangkat lunak. Dalam hal ini, perangkat keras dibagi menjadi dua jenis perangkat keras internal dan perangkat keras eksternal. Sedangkan perangkat lunak dibagi menjadi dua macam yaitu, sistem perangkat lunak dan aplikasi perangkat lunak pada komputer.

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